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Technical analysis of the second biennial update report of Argentina submitted on 22 August 2017

Summary report by the team of technical experts

Summary

According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties), consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first biennial update report (BUR) by December 2014. Further, paragraph 41(f) of that decision states that non-Annex I Parties shall submit a BUR every two years, either as a summary of parts of their national communication in the year in which the national communication is submitted or as a stand-alone update report. As mandated, the least developed country Parties and small island developing States may submit BURs at their discretion. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the second BUR of Argentina conducted by a team of technical experts in accordance with the modalities and procedures contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

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Contents

		Paragraphs	*Page*
	Abbreviations and acronyms		3
I.	Introduction and process overview	1–9	4
	A. Introduction	1–5	4
	B. Process overview	6–9	4
II.	Technical analysis of the biennial update report	10–63	5
	A. Scope of the technical analysis	10–11	5
	B. Extent of information reported	12–15	5
	C. Technical analysis of the information reported	16–59	6
	D. Identification of capacity-building needs	60–63	12
III.	Conclusions	64–70	13
Annexes			
I.	Extent of the information reported by Argentina in its second biennial update report		15
II.	Documents and information used during the technical analysis		21

Abbreviations and acronyms

2006 IPCC Guidelines	*2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
AD	activity data
AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and land use
BUR	biennial update report
CGE	Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
DNCC	National Climate Change Department
EF	emission factor
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
F-gases	fluorinated gases
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	greenhouse gas
GNCC	National Climate Change Cabinet
GWP	global warming potential
ha	hectare
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
ICA	international consultation and analysis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPCC good practice guidance	*Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF	*Good Practice Guidance for Land Use, Land-Use change and Forestry*
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NC	national communication
NE	not estimated
non-Annex I Parties	Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention
ODS	ozone-depleting substance
PFC	perfluorocarbon
Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines	*Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*
SAR	Second Assessment Report
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TTE	team of technical experts
UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties	"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"
UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs	"UNFCCC biennial update reporting guidelines for Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention"

I. Introduction and process overview

A. Introduction

1. The process of ICA consists of two steps: the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, resulting in a summary report for each BUR analysed, and a workshop for the facilitative sharing of views under the Subsidiary Body for Implementation.

2. According to decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(a), non-Annex I Parties, consistently with their capabilities and the level of support provided for reporting, were to submit their first BUR by December 2014. In addition, paragraph 41(f) of that decision states that non-Annex I Parties shall submit a BUR every two years, either as a summary of parts of their NC in the year in which the NC is submitted or as a stand-alone update report.

3. Further, according to paragraph 58(a) of the same decision, the first round of ICA is to commence for non-Annex I Parties within six months of the submission of the Parties' first BURs. The frequency of developing country Parties' participation in subsequent rounds of ICA, depending on their respective capabilities and national circumstances, and the special flexibility for small island developing States and the least developed country Parties, will be determined by the frequency of the submission of BURs.

4. Argentina submitted its first BUR on 9 December 2015, which was analysed by a TTE in the fourth round of technical analysis of BURs from non-Annex I Parties, conducted in March 2016. After the publication of its summary report, Argentina participated in the second workshop for the facilitative sharing of views, convened in Marrakech, Morocco, on 10 November 2016.

5. This summary report presents the results of the technical analysis of the second BUR of Argentina undertaken by a TTE in accordance with the provisions on the composition, modalities and procedures of the TTE under ICA contained in the annex to decision 20/CP.19.

B. Process overview

6. Argentina submitted its second BUR on 22 August 2017, which is within two years since the submission of the first BUR.

7. The technical analysis of the BUR took place from 4 to 8 December 2017 in Bonn, Germany, and was undertaken by the following TTE, drawn from the UNFCCC roster of experts on the basis of the criteria defined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraphs 2–6: Mr. Ricardo Fernandez (member of the CGE from the European Union), Mr. Carlos Fuller (former member of the CGE from Belize), Ms. Danielly Godiva Santana Molleta (Brazil), Ms. Rocio Lichte (member of the CGE from Germany) and Mr. Stanford Mwakasonda (member of the CGE from the United Republic of Tanzania). Mr. Fuller and Ms. Lichte were the co-leads. The technical analysis was coordinated by Ms. Karen Ortega Marin and Mr. Pedro Torres (secretariat).

8. During the technical analysis, in addition to the written exchange, through the secretariat, to provide technical clarifications on the information reported in the BUR, the TTE and Argentina engaged in consultation[1] on the identification of capacity-building needs for the preparation of BURs and participation in the ICA process. Following the technical analysis of Argentina's second BUR, the TTE prepared and shared a draft summary report with Argentina on 23 February 2018 for its review and comment. Argentina, in turn, provided its feedback on the draft summary report on 24 May 2018.

9. The TTE responded to and incorporated the Party's comments referred to in paragraph 8 above and finalized the summary report in consultation with Argentina on 5 June 2018.

[1] The consultation was conducted via videoconferencing.

II. Technical analysis of the biennial update report

A. Scope of the technical analysis

10. The scope of the technical analysis is outlined in decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15, according to which the technical analysis aims to, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of the actions, increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects and shall entail the following:

(a) The identification of the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 3(a) of the ICA modalities and guidelines (decision 2/CP.17, annex IV) have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned (see chapter II.B below);

(b) A technical analysis of the information reported in the BUR, specified in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 2/CP.17, annex III), and any additional technical information provided by the Party concerned (see chapter II.C below);

(c) The identification, in consultation with the Party concerned, of capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and to participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention (see chapter II.D below).

11. The remainder of this chapter presents the results of each of the three parts of the technical analysis of Argentina's BUR outlined in paragraph 10 above.

B. Extent of information reported

12. The elements of information referred to in paragraph 10(a) above include the national GHG inventory report; information on mitigation actions, including a description of such actions, an analysis of their impacts and the associated methodologies and assumptions, and the progress made in their implementation; information on domestic MRV; and information on support needed and received.

13. According to decision 20/CP.19, annex, paragraph 15(a), in undertaking the technical analysis of the submitted BUR, the TTE is to identify the extent to which the elements of information listed in paragraph 12 above have been included in the BUR of the Party concerned. The TTE considers that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. Specific details on the extent of the information reported for each of the required elements are provided in annex I.

14. The TTE notes improvements in the reporting in the second BUR compared with the first BUR. Information on GHG inventories, mitigation actions and their effects, and needs and support reported in the second BUR demonstrates that the Party has taken into consideration many of the areas for enhanced transparency noted by the TTE in the summary report on the technical analysis of the Party's first BUR. For the GHG inventory these include the provision of: the latest GHG inventory according to the time frames requested by the guidelines (four years or under, prior to the year of submission); a recalculated and consistent time series since 1990 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines; a key category analysis by trend (in addition to that by level); improved uncertainty estimates; and improvements in the methodological descriptions of all categories, including indications of tier levels and parameters applied.

15. Regarding mitigation actions, Argentina has improved its reporting compared with its first BUR by providing information on steps taken and envisaged to achieve the actions as well as information on the progress of implementation of the actions. The Party also provided detailed information on the use of international market mechanisms. Argentina enhanced its reporting on the institutional arrangements for BUR preparation. Moreover, information on needs was disaggregated by finance, technology and capacity-building. Regarding the areas for enhanced transparency noted by the TTE in the summary report on the technical analysis

of the first BUR that were not addressed in the second BUR, Argentina identified these as areas for enhancing national capacity.

C. Technical analysis of the information reported

16. The technical analysis referred to in paragraph 10(b) above aims to increase the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects, without engaging in a discussion on the appropriateness of those actions. Accordingly, the technical analysis focused on the transparency of the information reported in the BUR.

17. For information reported on national GHG inventories, the technical analysis also focused on the consistency of the methods used for preparing those inventories with the appropriate methods developed by the IPCC and referred to in the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

18. The results of the technical analysis are presented in the remainder of this chapter.

1. Information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of national communications on a continuous basis

19. As per the scope defined in paragraph 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, the BUR should provide an update to the information contained in the most recently submitted NCs, including information on national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis. In their NCs, non-Annex I Parties report on their national circumstances following the reporting guidance contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraphs 3–5.

20. In accordance with decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 3, Argentina reported in its second BUR the following information on national circumstances. Its territory comprises a region of subtropical and mid-latitude climates, with thermal conditions varying from warm in the north to cold in the extreme south and in the heights of the mountainous areas of the Andes. In some regions it has extensive cattle pasture and agriculture. According to the most recent census the estimated population for 2010 was 40,117,096 inhabitants. Owing to the high concentration of industrial and agricultural activity, two thirds of the population is located in the Province of Buenos Aires and nearby provinces, where about 90 per cent of the population is concentrated in urban areas.

21. Gross domestic product grew steadily after the economic crisis that the country suffered in 2001, being around 702.306 billion Argentine pesos in 2014. As explained in the BUR, this had an impact on Argentina's GHG emissions, especially in the sectors that contribute the most to the gross domestic product. Other relevant information is that the growth in agricultural activity during recent decades, which was favoured by the change in the climatic conditions and by the use of new technologies, led to an increase in the cultivated area, which produced a shift in the agricultural frontier, with the consequent increase in the rate of deforestation (185,606 ha in 2014) and the greater use of soils suitable for growing grain and soy. The energy sources used are mainly based on the country's oil and natural gas resources. Argentina is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of biodiesel and has bioethanol production mainly used for the domestic market.

22. Argentina described in its BUR the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of its NCs and BURs on a continuous basis. The description covers key aspects of the institutional arrangements, such as the legal status and roles and responsibilities of the overall coordinating entity; the involvement and roles of other institutions and experts; mechanisms for information and data exchange and quality assurance/quality control procedures. Argentina mentioned in its BUR the organization of sectoral workshops to enhance the technical capacity of its DNCC team and the other entities of the GNCC that will contribute to the elaboration of future inventories. Although DNCC is responsible for the coordination of the GHG inventory, the compilation of the GHG inventory is undertaken by external consultants working in close collaboration within the DNCC team but financed by international funding. During the technical analysis, Argentina clarified the challenge of the lack of resources to maintain the team of experts to develop the national inventory, NCs and

BURs. This indicates that there is a potential need to support the GNCC to improve the integration, sharing and management of data between all the institutions and ministries so that they can work on the reports in an appropriate and timely manner.

23. The TTE noted that Argentina included more detailed information in its second BUR on its institutional arrangements compared to its first BUR and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of its reporting by presenting detailed information about the restructuring of government organizations.

2. National greenhouse gas emissions by sources and removals by sinks

24. As indicated in table 1 in annex I, Argentina reported information on its GHG inventory in its BUR mostly in accordance with paragraphs 3–10 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8.

25. Argentina submitted its second BUR in 2017 and the GHG inventory reported is for 2014, which is consistent with the requirements for the reporting time frame and less than four years prior to the date of submission.

26. Argentina submitted two annexes to its BUR, with detailed information on its GHG inventory, which can be considered equivalent to a national inventory report.

27. Argentina reported GHG emissions and removals for the 2014 inventory for CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and applying mainly the tier 1 methodology. For some individual categories, higher-tier methods were used, such as tier 2 for CH_4 and N_2O from road transport, CO_2 from cement production, CH_4 from enteric fermentation (for cattle), CH_4 and N_2O from manure management (also cattle) and CH_4 from solid waste disposal (managed sites); and tier 3 for PFCs from aluminium production.

28. With regard to the methodologies used, information was, in general, reported transparently, including mentioning the methodology and the tier level and sources of AD used for each category and subcategory. However, in most cases the actual values for the AD were not provided, but the sources were indicated, except for those source categories where the AD could not be obtained directly from the sources indicated or underwent processing before being used for the GHG inventory. Annex 2 to the BUR describes for each sector the methodology used and also provides the EFs and other relevant parameters applied to generate the estimates. Argentina explained instances where differences in the choice of values occurred or where improvements had been made to the inventory since the first BUR.

29. The total GHG emissions for 2014 reported in the BUR (including forestry and other land uses as part of AFOLU) amounted to 368,295 Gg CO_2 eq, an increase of 25.4 per cent since 1990 (293,670 Gg CO_2 eq). The GHG emissions reported for 2014 include 246,725 Gg CO_2, 78,036 Gg CO_2 eq CH_4 and 42,760 Gg CO_2 eq N_2O. Argentina reported emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6. In 2014, emissions totalled 613 Gg CO_2 eq for HFCs, 160 Gg CO_2 eq for PFCs and 2 Gg CO_2 eq for SF_6. Other emissions reported include 1,031 Gg nitrogen oxides, 4,154 Gg carbon monoxide and 833 Gg non-methane volatile organic compounds.

30. Argentina reported all GHG estimates in the summary and sectoral tables, which contain information equivalent to that in tables 1 and 2 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. GHG estimates were reported directly in terms of CO_2 eq, converted on the basis of GWP values from the IPCC SAR, rather than in units of mass as requested by the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs (decision 17/CP.8, annex, para. 14) and as indicated by the formats of the corresponding IPCC tables. The TTE noted that transparency would be enhanced if the summary and sectoral tables more closely followed those provided in the 2006 IPCC guidelines, in terms of units and format, indicating all sources and gases that should be addressed.

31. Argentina did not apply notation keys in the summary and sectoral tables of the BUR; however, these were shown in the tables of the annexes to the BUR. The TTE noted that no emission estimates were provided (reported using the notation key "NE") for some sources of the industrial processes sector, such as glass production (2.A.3), ferroalloys production (2.C.2) and non-energy products from fuels and solvent use (2.D) (e.g. lubricants). The notation key "NE" was also used to report F-gases from the use of ODS substitutes (2.F) and

from other product manufacture and use (2.G). In the waste sector, emissions were not estimated for CH_4 from biological treatment of solid waste. In the AFOLU sector, Argentina did not estimate emissions and removals from wetlands and settlements (3.B.4 and 3.B.5). For some categories no explanation was provided as to why emissions from a given source were not estimated and reported using the notation key "NE" (e.g. for HFCs and PFCs from the use of ODS substitutes (2.F) and from other product use (2.G)). The TTE noted that transparency would be enhanced if notation keys were used throughout all tables, especially in those that are part of the main BUR document.

32. Argentina provided detailed information and descriptions for methodologies, assumptions and parameters used, including for the recalculations of the time series, which is largely equivalent to the information provided in the tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF and the sectoral reporting tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines. However, the level of detail, type of information and formats differed; for example, data about annual changes in carbon stocks were not provided according to carbon pools. The TTE noted that providing such information closer to the known formats would increase the transparency of the inventory section of the BUR.

33. The shares of emissions that different sectors contributed to the total GHG emissions, including forestry and other land uses, in 2014 are: energy, 52.5 per cent; IPPU, 4.5 per cent; AFOLU, 39.2 per cent (with agriculture being 26.8 per cent of the total, and forestry and other land use being the remaining 12.4 per cent of the total); and waste, 3.8 per cent.

34. In 2014, GHG emissions from the energy sector amounted to 193,477 Gg CO_2 eq, with road transport and electricity generation being the most significant drivers for emissions and key categories in this sector. Argentina compared its CO_2 estimates from sectoral fuel combustion with those obtained using the reference approach and identified a difference of 11.9 per cent, but did not report on the reference approach. During the technical analysis the Party clarified that the reference approach is available and will be included in the next BUR. The TTE noted that providing the reference approach including an explanation of the differences between the sectoral and reference approach would increase the transparency of the estimates for the sector.

35. Industrial process (including solvent and other product use) emissions amounted to 16,578 Gg CO_2 eq, with iron and steel production and cement production being the most important contributors to the sectoral emissions. The TTE noted that Argentina did not estimate emissions from solvent and other product use (category 2.D was reported as "NE"), or report HFCs and PFCs from products used as substitutes for ODS (category 2.F), which include refrigeration and air-conditioning products, or HFCs, PFCs and SF_6 from other product use (category 2.G), such as related to electrical equipment. The BUR provides the reasons for not estimating emissions (data not robust enough, or negligible emissions) for some sources (e.g. solvent use). In the case of other categories and sources (i.e. F-gases) not estimated, Argentina clarified during the technical analysis that its priorities for preparing the GHG inventory have been on sectors other than F-gases. The TTE noted that including emission estimates from the use of products that emit HFCs, PFCs and SF_6, as well as for solvent and other product use, and providing a brief explanation in the BUR for all categories and gases that were not estimated or reported as "NE" would further enhance the transparency of the inventory.

36. For the agriculture sector, Argentina reported GHG emissions amounting to 98,600 Gg CO_2 eq, mainly resulting from CH_4 from enteric fermentation from non-dairy cattle (identified as the second largest source of emissions in the country after road transport) and direct N_2O emissions from managed soils. For enteric fermentation, Argentina is using higher-tier methods given the importance of this source.

37. For forestry and other land uses (category 3.B), Argentina reported overall net GHG emissions of 45,741 Gg CO_2 eq, corresponding to 12.4 per cent of the total annual emissions for 2014. The reason for this category being a net source of emissions is the emissions resulting from deforestation activities (which is also one of the most important key categories) from forest land converted to both cropland and grassland. Over the period 1990–2014, emissions from forestry and other land uses fluctuated significantly, but in 2014 showed a decline of 33 per cent compared with in 1990.

38. For the waste sector, Argentina reported emissions of 13,899 Gg CO_2 eq, with CH_4 from solid waste disposal sites being the most important key category. Emissions from biological treatment of solid waste were reported as "NE" owing to lack of data as explained by Argentina. The TTE noted that including data on biological treatment of solid waste in future reports would further enhance the transparency of the inventory.

39. Argentina included in its BUR an update of the inventory provided in its third NC, which addressed anthropogenic emissions and removals for 2012, and of that provided in the first BUR, covering the inventory for 2010, both of which were submitted in 2015. The update was carried out for all years since 1990 and includes a recalculation of the entire time series using the methodologies contained in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines, thus generating a consistent time series for the 1990–2014 period. The previous national inventory was prepared using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF. The TTE commends the Party for its use of the more recent 2006 IPCC Guidelines and for providing a recalculated time series in its second BUR.

40. Argentina provided in its BUR a brief description of the institutional framework for the preparation of its GHG inventory, which remained the same as for the first BUR, and which was funded through the GEF, with additional support from the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation in Developing Countries and FAO, with the United Nations Development Programme as the implementing agency. Coordination of the inventory is the responsibility of DNCC, but the compilation of the GHG inventory is undertaken by external consultants working in close collaboration within the DNCC team and using data provided by national institutions, such as relevant ministries. However, the BUR does not provide information on procedures and arrangements in place (e.g. for the collection and archiving of data) or on how the compilation of the inventory is made a continuous process. At the same time, Argentina reported that it has initiated improvements since the first BUR regarding the systematization of information, the identification and documentation of the AD and EFs used and the necessary institutional arrangements, as well as identification of drivers of emissions. The TTE noted that the inclusion of information on the arrangements in place to make the GHG inventory compilation a continuous process would enhance the transparency of the BUR.

41. Argentina reported a key category analysis performed according to both the level of and the trend in emissions. Furthermore, the BUR provides information on quality assurance/quality control measures for all sectors.

42. Information was reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuels.

43. Argentina reported information on its use of GWP values consistent with those provided by the IPCC in its SAR based on the effects of GHGs.

44. Argentina provided a description of its uncertainty assessment for its national GHG inventory as a whole, indicating that the level of uncertainty of the 2014 inventory is 5.7 per cent. The uncertainty in the trend is estimated to be 10.4 per cent for the 1990–2014 time series and 7.4 per cent for the shorter period of 2010–2014. The uncertainty analysis is based on the tier 1 approach according to the IPCC methods, including uncertainty data provided by the IPCC given that no uncertainty estimates could be obtained for the national AD and that for EFs mostly default values from the IPCC were used. Although the BUR describes which sources have more influence on the overall uncertainty (mainly deforestation processes and uncertainty associated with CH_4 and N_2O), the TTE noted that transparency would be further enhanced if uncertainty estimates were provided at a more disaggregated level in terms of categories and on a gas-by-gas basis.

45. In paragraphs 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 35, 36, 37, 38 and 39 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Argentina's first BUR, the TTE noted where the transparency of reporting could be enhanced regarding a number of issues, including the latest reported inventory year, the time series and the provision of methodological information for all sectors. The TTE noted the significant improvements made by Argentina, especially by taking into consideration the inventory years less than four years prior to the year of submission, time-series consistency and improved methodological information, including on

AD and EFs used, and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported in its second BUR.

3. Mitigation actions and their effects, including associated methodologies and assumptions

46. As indicated in table 2, Argentina reported in its BUR, partially in accordance with paragraphs 11–13 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on mitigation actions and their effects, to the extent possible.

47. Argentina has improved its reporting compared with its first BUR. In its second BUR Argentina provided more transparent information on steps taken and envisaged to achieve mitigation actions as well as on the progress of implementation of the actions. The Party also provided detailed information on the use of international market mechanisms. Argentina reported that it submitted its nationally determined contribution in December 2016, proposing an absolute target of not exceeding net emissions of 483,000 Gg CO_2 eq in 2030.

48. In spite of these improvements, the information reported overall does not provide a comprehensive overview of the Party's mitigation actions and their effects. In its second BUR Argentina reported that its mitigation measures are based on policies directed at improving key aspects of the major emitting sectors, such as in energy and agriculture (e.g. by increasing the share of renewable sources in the matrix and improving efficiency in the energy sector). Although information is provided on six initiatives to mitigate GHG emissions, the amount of emissions being reduced or expected to be reduced is not quantified. Argentina reported that there is an ongoing validation process of the sectoral plans by GNCC, which would contain a more detailed analysis of mitigation measures. These should include information on expected emission reductions, methodologies and assumptions, and on the progress of implementation and mitigation outcomes in terms of quantified emission reductions.

49. The Party reported a summary of its mitigation actions in tabular format. Consistent with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12(a), Argentina reported the names of mitigation actions, coverage, quantitative goals and progress of implementation in tables 30–35 of the BUR. Argentina provided information on six mitigation actions in the energy, transport and forestry sectors. These actions are related to the promotion of renewable energy sources, improvements in energy efficiency, the prevention of deforestation and increasing the carbon sink of forests. The six mitigation measures reported by Argentina, and that are being implemented, are:

(a) To reduce reliance on fossil fuels and emissions by increasing the share of renewable energy sources from 8 per cent in 2017 to 20 per cent by 2025 for all users connected to the electricity grid;

(b) To supply isolated rural communities with renewable electricity with the acquisition and installation of more than 60,000 units of autonomous equipment by 2020;

(c) To reduce electricity demand from the residential, commercial and institutional sectors and improve energy efficiency by increasing the number of energy-efficient light-emitting diode lamps and reducing the use of incandescent ones. The Government has so far provided 29 million efficient lamps to households;

(d) To reduce the consumption of fossil fuels and emissions by increasing the shares of biodiesel and bioethanol in fuel for road transportation. The mandatory blend of 5 per cent has been exceeded and currently stands at 10 per cent biodiesel in gasoil and 12 per cent bioethanol in naphtha;

(e) To increase the forested area in order to increase the supply of wood products, increase the carbon sinks of forests and promote the sustainability of forestry-related activities by means of economic and fiscal incentives for forest plantations;

(f) To preserve, sustainably manage and recuperate native forests to avoid deforestation by providing financial resources to the different provinces of the country. The area covered by the measure represents 2.96 million ha and deforestation has so far been reduced from 374,839 deforested ha in 2010 to 185,606 ha in 2014.

50. Whereas the objectives and progress pertaining to the six reported mitigation actions were provided by the Party, no information was reported on the expected emission reductions; the results achieved so far from the six actions were presented in qualitative and quantitative terms, such as installed capacity (GWh), number of installed efficient lightbulbs and reforested areas. Furthermore, no information was provided in relation to methodologies and assumptions linked to these mitigation actions. During the technical analysis, Argentina clarified that it plans to submit detailed information on these actions in its next BUR. The TTE notes that the transparency of the reporting would be enhanced by providing information on expected emission reductions, methodologies and assumptions in terms of emission impacts, in line with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs.

51. During the technical analysis, Argentina explained that the transparency of its reporting will improve upon completion and validation of the sectoral plans by GNCC. On the basis of information reported in the BUR and additional information provided by the Party during the analysis week, the TTE noted five areas that could help Argentina improve the transparency of the reporting of mitigation actions: (1) the completion of the sectoral plans; (2) the finalization of Argentina's MRV system (see para. 53 below); (3) data-sharing agreements with the private sector as well as closer involvement of the private sector in mitigation actions to monitor and report the achieved reductions; (4) the Party's capacity to quantify mitigation effects (such as through progress indicators) in terms of both activities and emission reductions by improving the link between AD in GHG inventories and the relevant mitigation actions linked to these activities; and (5) the capacity to develop methods to quantify the potential for emission reductions before the measures are implemented (ex ante) to facilitate the monitoring of progress and the assessment of the results of different mitigation measures (ex post). The TTE notes that the Party could also reflect how to consider these areas in the development and finalization of its MRV system.

52. Argentina provided information on its involvement in international market mechanisms as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. Argentina has documented 60 clean development mechanism projects approved by its designated national authority, and 46 projects have been registered under the UNFCCC clean development mechanism process. Some of the larger projects are related to landfill gas extraction, CH_4 recovery and power generation, and capture, storage and decomposition of HFC-23. All projects reported include information regarding the scope, methodology and expected emission reductions. Seventeen of these projects have issued certified emission reductions of 15.56 million CO_2 eq. Argentina also reported that, in the context of voluntary markets, six projects have been submitted to the Verified Carbon Standard and one project to the Gold Standard.

53. Argentina reported some information on its domestic MRV arrangements consistent with decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13. During the technical analysis, Argentina clarified that its MRV system has not yet been formalized and it is in the process of developing and designing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. The BUR contains Argentina's plans for the key elements that the MRV system should address, including: the definition of the roles and responsibilities of each institution involved in climate mitigation actions and in estimating the effects of mitigation actions, the formalization of data-sharing agreements and the development of a reporting platform. The TTE acknowledges Argentina's plans and notes that well-functioning inter-institutional arrangements are a key factor for an effective MRV system. The TTE notes that the transparency of future reporting on mitigation actions would be enhanced by developing methods to quantify the potential results of sectoral mitigation measures.

54. In paragraphs 45–47 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Argentina's first BUR, the TTE noted where the transparency of the reporting on mitigation actions and their effects could be enhanced. As noted in paragraph 45 above, the TTE noted that Argentina took into consideration these areas for improvement and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported.

4. Constraints and gaps, and related technology, financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received

55. As indicated in table 3, Argentina reported in its BUR, completely in accordance with paragraphs 14–16 of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs, information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received.

56. Argentina reported information related to financial, technical and capacity-building needs for the elaboration of the national inventory as well as for the implementation of mitigation actions, as a result of the constraints and gaps identified for these areas. The Party identified some of the needs that are common to all sectors of the inventory as being related to: the generation of economic incentives for technological exchange for the improvement of the instrumental monitoring of land-use change; financing for the preparation of technical studies or national census data; the development and update of regulatory frameworks to promote the development of technologies or activities that are climate friendly; and training and human resource strengthening, especially at the subnational level. The main needs for the MRV system, the GHG inventory and mitigation actions were presented in tabular format and include the related barriers. The TTE recognizes the Party's effort to enhance transparency by including information about GHG inventory needs. The TTE noted that Argentina took into consideration this area for improvement, as mentioned in the summary report of the first BUR, and commends the Party for enhancing the transparency of the information reported. At the same time the TTE notes that the transparency of its reporting could be enhanced by providing monetized information on financial needs.

57. Argentina reported information on financial resources, technology transfer and capacity-building received. Table 41 of the BUR excludes activities for which disbursement of funds was completed before 2015, because these were already reported in the first BUR. The BUR lists the financial resources received from the European Commission, FAO, the GEF, Germany, Inter-American Development Bank, United Nations Development Programme, United Nations Environment Programme and United Nations Industrial Development Organization. Most of the information reported in the BUR is related to financial resources received for the implementation of inventory activities and mitigation actions. Argentina also shared with the TTE the challenge of establishing a standardized and sustainable system for monitoring the financial support received.

58. According to the information reported by Argentina in its BUR and during the technical analysis, the technology transfer received is related to biogas production from waste. The capacity-building received was for the elaboration of the intended nationally determined contributions and for the development of the Low Emission Capacity Building programme. During the technical analysis, Argentina shared with the TTE that it finds it difficult to define projects that are related directly to climate change, thus justifying its inability to present information about support received for adaptation actions or other subnational initiatives. However, the Party does not identify this gap as a capacity-building need. The TTE notes that the Party could further enhance the transparency of its reporting by providing information on finance, capacity-building and technology transfer received for climate projects related to adaptation actions and other subnational initiatives.

59. The Party also reported information on support received for the preparation of its second BUR, which had been requested from GEF for the elaboration of the first BUR. Because of the delay in disbursement, the financial support received was used to prepare the second BUR. Argentina clarified that the national government contributed to the preparation of the BUR by offering financial and institutional support from different institutions of the public administration. In addition, the Party reported having received support from FAO for the recruitment of consultants for the AFOLU sector.

D. Identification of capacity-building needs

60. In consultation with Argentina, the TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of subsequent BURs and participation in ICA:

(a) To further strengthen the existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the BUR on a continuous basis, especially with regard to the GHG inventory and maintenance of a national team to this end, for the generation and management of information;

(b) To improve the estimation of uncertainty, especially that of AD;

(c) To develop EFs that would allow the use of higher tiers for some key categories as well as improve the collection of some AD where emission estimates were not provided (such as F-gases from air conditioning and refrigeration and others as identified in paras. 28, 32 and 42 above);

(d) To improve the quantification of mitigation effects, such as through progress indicators in terms of both activities and emission reductions, by improving the link between AD in GHG inventories and the relevant mitigation actions linked to those activities;

(e) To improve the capacity to develop methods to quantify the potential for emission limitations or reductions before the measures are implemented (ex ante) to facilitate the monitoring of progress and the assessment of the results of different mitigation measures (ex post);

(f) Regarding the MRV system, to improve the capacity and expertise of the different institutions involved in climate mitigation as well as the GHG inventory so as to also enable a better linkage between mitigation actions and the GHG inventory;

(g) To enhance the progress indicators and data system for domestic MRV.

61. Argentina clarified to the TTE its understanding that capacity-building is related not only to technical capabilities, but also to the complexity of the nature and availability of the data, including the time required to produce results, all of which are also linked to the institutional arrangements in place.

62. The TTE notes that, in addition to those identified during the technical analysis, Argentina reported in table 40 of its second BUR the capacity-building needs related to financial resources, technology and capacity-building, many of which will lead to improvements especially in the GHG inventory and the reporting of mitigation actions.

63. In paragraph 54 of the summary report on the technical analysis of Argentina's first BUR, the TTE, in consultation with Argentina, identified a number of capacity-building needs. In its second BUR, Argentina reflected that some of those capacity-building needs have been addressed, for example it has recalculated the GHG inventory to ensure a consistent time series, and it used a database format to systematize the GHG inventory data and the inclusion of information about technology support received. The TTE commends Argentina for the efforts to improve its reporting and participation in the ICA process.

III. Conclusions

64. The TTE conducted a technical analysis of the information reported in the second BUR of Argentina in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs. The TTE concludes that the reported information is mostly consistent with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and provides an overview of: national circumstances and institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of NCs on a continuous basis; the national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removal by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol; mitigation actions and their effects; constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity-building needs, including a description of support needed and received; the level of support received to enable the preparation and submission of BURs; and planned domestic MRV. During the technical analysis, additional information was provided by Argentina on capacity-building needs related to the various chapters of the BUR. The TTE concluded that the information analysed is mostly transparent.

65. Argentina reported information on the institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of BURs. The DNCC team and other entities of the GNCC contribute to the elaboration of GHG inventories and national reports; DNCC is the entity responsible for the

coordination of the GHG inventory, and the GHG inventories were compiled in a joint collaboration between the DNCC team and the external consultants hired to that end. The Party has taken significant steps to create institutional arrangements within the Government for the future sustainable preparation of BURs.

66. In its second BUR, submitted in 2017, Argentina reported information on its national GHG inventory for 2014 and for the time series since 1990. This included GHG emissions and removals of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O for all relevant sources and sinks as well as the precursor gases. Estimates of F-gases were not provided for all relevant sources owing to difficulties in obtaining the necessary data, as clarified by the Party during the technical analysis. The inventory was developed on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines using, in most cases, the tier 1 method, except for some individual key categories.

67. The total GHG emissions in 2014 were reported as 368,295 Gg CO_2 eq (including estimates from forestry and other land uses as part of AFOLU). Thirty-two key categories were identified, with CO_2 from road transport and CH_4 from enteric fermentation identified as the main gas and key category, respectively, followed by electricity generation and deforestation. While noting the significant improvements made to the GHG inventory since the first BUR, the TTE noted that transparency could be enhanced in a number of areas; for example, by estimating emissions from those sources that were not estimated and by making use of notation keys in all the tables presented in the BUR, as appropriate, as well as by improving uncertainty assessment so as to report uncertainties by gas and sources, which may also enable improvements of the respective estimates and underlying AD.

68. Argentina reported information on six mitigation actions related to improvements in energy efficiency, the promotion of renewable energy sources, the prevention of deforestation and the increase in the carbon sink of forests. Whereas the objectives and progress pertaining to these mitigation actions were reported by the Party, no information was provided in terms of expected emission reductions or limitations. During the technical analysis Argentina clarified that emissions were not reported because the sectoral plans have not yet being completed and validated by GNCC. Furthermore, Argentina is in the process of designing and formalizing a domestic MRV system for mitigation actions. The TTE notes that the Party could enhance the transparency of its reporting by providing information on its mitigation goals, progress and results achieved in terms of emission impacts; by improving the link between the AD in GHG inventories and the relevant mitigation actions linked to these mitigation activities; and by fostering the capacity of the different institutions to develop methods to quantify the potential benefits, progress and results of sectoral mitigation measures.

69. Argentina transparently reported information on key constraints, gaps and related financial, technology transfer and capacity-building needs for inventory and mitigation actions. Argentina identified some of the needs such as the generation of economic incentives for technological exchange for the improvement of the instrumental monitoring of land-use change; financing for the preparation of technical studies or national census data; the development and update of regulatory frameworks to promote the development of technologies or activities that are climate friendly; and training and human resource strengthening, especially at the subnational level. Information on support received, mainly financial support, was also reported for the preparation of the GHG inventory and the implementation of mitigation actions. During the technical analysis Argentina clarified that there is work in progress in order to improve, to the extent possible, the reporting of support received in future BURs. Information on technology needed and received was reported in the BUR. The TTE noted that the inclusion of the financial amount needed and received could further enhance the transparency of the BUR.

70. The TTE, in consultation with Argentina, identified seven capacity-building needs (listed in para. 58 in chapter II.D above) that aim to facilitate reporting in accordance with the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs and participation in ICA in accordance with the ICA modalities and guidelines, taking into account Article 4, paragraph 3, of the Convention.

Annex I

Extent of the information reported by Argentina in its second biennial update report

Table 1
Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on greenhouse gases are included in the second biennial update report of Argentina

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/partly/ no/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, paragraph 41(g)	The first BUR shall cover, at a minimum, the inventory for the calendar year no more than four years prior to the date of the submission, or more recent years if information is available, and subsequent BURs shall cover a calendar year that does not precede the submission date by more than four years.	Yes	The latest inventory year is 2014, which is three years prior to the year of submission.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 4	Non-Annex I Parties should use the methodologies established by the latest UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties approved by the Conference of the Parties or those determined by any future decision of the Conference of the Parties on this matter.	Yes	Argentina used the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 5	The updates of the sections on the national inventories of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol should contain updated data on activity levels based on the best information available using the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, the IPCC good practice guidance and the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF; any change to the emission factor may be made in the subsequent full NC.	Partly	Argentina updated its inventory on the basis of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. However, regarding the updated data on activity levels, for the majority of categories Argentina provided references to the sources of the data, but not the updated activity levels.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 6	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to include, as appropriate and to the extent that capacities permit, in the inventory section of the BUR:		
	(a) Tables included in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF;	Partly	Comparable and detailed information was reported in annex 2 to the BUR; however, in some instances, information was less detailed than required (e.g. the annual changes in carbon stocks were not disaggregated according to the various carbon pools as indicated in annex 3A.2 to the IPCC good practice guidance for LULUCF).
	(b) The sectoral report tables annexed to the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines.	Yes	Comparable information through sectoral tables was presented with information equivalent to that

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/partly/ no/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
			requested in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines; however, the tables do not correspond to IPCC formats and units (Argentina provided all estimates in CO_2 eq).
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 7	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to provide a consistent time series back to the years reported in the previous NCs.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 8	Non-Annex I Parties that have previously reported on their national GHG inventories contained in their NCs are encouraged to submit summary information tables of inventories for previous submission years (e.g. for 1994 and 2000).	Partly	This information is reported for all years since 1990 at the summary level in the form of trends in CO_2 eq (not on a gas-by-gas basis); however, individual summary tables for each recalculated year in question were not provided.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 9	The inventory section of the BUR should consist of a national inventory report as a summary or as an update of the information contained in decision 17/CP.8, annex, chapter III (National greenhouse gas inventories), including:		
	(a) Table 1 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol and greenhouse gas precursors);	Yes	Summary information is provided in the BUR and the annexes using a format similar to the summary table requested by the guidelines. However, estimates are provided in CO_2 eq (not in Gg of each gas) with GWP values from the IPCC SAR provided in a separate table.
	(b) Table 2 (National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6).	Partly	Comparable information was reported in the sectoral tables for IPPU for SF_6 and in an aggregated manner for HFCs and PFCs; no estimates were provided for 2.F consumption and 2.G manufacturing.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 10	Additional or supporting information, including sector-specific information, may be supplied in a technical annex.	Yes	The Party submitted two annexes with additional information and data from the GHG inventory.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 13	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.	Partly	Argentina provided information on the various sources of AD; however, there is little information on procedures and arrangements and how these will ensure that the inventory preparation becomes a continuous process.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 14	Each non-Annex I Party shall, as appropriate and to the extent possible, provide in its national inventory, on a gas-by-gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of anthropogenic emissions of:		

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes partly/ no NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(a) CO_2;	Yes	Estimates were provided on a gas-by-gas basis using CO_2 eq instead of units of mass.
	(b) CH_4;	Yes	
	(c) N_2O.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on anthropogenic emissions by sources of:	Yes	
	(a) HFCs;	Yes	HFCs were reported for chemical industries only (fluorochemical production).
	(b) PFCs;	Yes	PFCs were reported for aluminium production only.
	(c) SF_6.	Yes	SF_6 was reported for metal industries only.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 16	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to report on anthropogenic emission by sources of other GHGs, such as:		
	(a) Carbon monoxide;	Yes	
	(b) Nitrogen oxides;	Yes	
	(c) Non-methane volatile organic compounds.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 17	Other gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, such as sulfur oxides, included in the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines may be included at the discretion of Parties.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 18	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible and if disaggregated data are available, to estimate and report CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approach and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.	No	Argentina provided qualitative information indicating a difference of 11.9 per cent, but did not provide the reference approach or explain the reason for this difference.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 19	Non-Annex I Parties should, to the extent possible and if disaggregated data are available, report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately in their inventories:		
	(a) International aviation;	Yes	
	(b) Marine bunker fuels.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 20	Non-Annex I Parties wishing to report on aggregated GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 eq should use the GWP provided by the IPCC in its SAR based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time-horizon.	Yes	

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/partly/no/NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 21	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including a brief explanation of the sources of EFs and AD. If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, EFs and AD used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate. Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building:		
	(a) Information on methodologies used in the estimation of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol;	Yes	
	(b) Explanation of the sources of EFs;	Yes	
	(c) Explanation of the sources of AD;	Yes	
	(d) If non-Annex I Parties estimate anthropogenic emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks that are not part of the Revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe:	NA	Argentina did not include any categories that are not part of the 2006 IPCC Guidelines in its national GHG inventory.
	(i) Source and/or sink categories;		
	(ii) Methodologies;		
	(iii) EFs;		
	(iv) AD;		
	(e) Parties are encouraged to identify areas where data may be further improved in future communications through capacity-building.	Yes	
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 22	Each non-Annex I Party is encouraged to use tables 1 and 2 of the guidelines annexed to decision 17/CP.8 in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 14–17. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information that is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.	Partly	The tables in the BUR did not include notation keys where no estimates were reported (cells were left blank or showed "0"). Notation keys were, however, used in the tables of the annexes.
Decision 17/CP.8, annex, paragraph 24	Non-Annex I Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with inventory data and their underlying assumptions, and to describe the methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties:		

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes partly/ no/ NA*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(a) Level of uncertainty associated with inventory data;	Partly	A general uncertainty estimate was provided for the inventory as a whole.
	(b) Underlying assumptions;	No	No assumptions were provided because the default values for uncertainties from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines were used, given that uncertainty estimates for the national AD could not be obtained.
	(c) Methodologies used, if any, for estimating these uncertainties.	No	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on reporting information on GHG emissions by sources and removals by sinks in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, paragraphs 3–10 and 41(g). Further, as per paragraph 3 of those guidelines, non-Annex I Parties are to submit updates of their national GHG inventories in accordance with paragraphs 8–24 of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of NCs from non-Annex I Parties, contained in the annex to decision 17/CP.8. The scope of such updates should be consistent with the non-Annex I Party's capacity and time constraints and the availability of its data, as well as the level of support provided by developed country Parties for biennial update reporting.

Table 2

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on mitigation actions are included in the second biennial update report of Argentina

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes partly/ no*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 11	Non-Annex I Parties should provide information, in a tabular format, on actions to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 12	For each mitigation action or group of mitigation actions, including, as appropriate, those listed in document FCCC/AWGLCA/2011/INF.1, developing country Parties shall provide the following information, to the extent possible:		
	(a) Name and description of the mitigation action, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases), quantitative goals and progress indicators;	Partly	The name and description of the mitigation actions are provided. Quantitative goals are reported but not in terms of emission reductions.
	(b) Information on:		
	(i) Methodologies;	No	
	(ii) Assumptions;	No	
	(c) Information on:		
	(i) Objectives of the action;	Yes	
	(ii) Steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action;	Yes	
	(d) Information on:		

Decision	*Provision of the reporting guidelines*	*Yes/partly/no*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
	(i) Progress of implementation of the mitigation actions;	Yes	
	(ii) Progress of implementation of the underlying steps taken or envisaged;	Yes	
	(iii) Results achieved, such as estimated outcomes (metrics depending on type of action) and estimated emission reductions, to the extent possible;	Partly	Results achieved are reported but not in terms of estimated emission reductions.
	(e) Information on international market mechanisms.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 13	Parties should provide information on the description of domestic MRV arrangements.	Yes	The MRV system is not yet finalized/formalized but information on plans is reported in the BUR.

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on mitigation actions in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraphs 11–13.

Table 3

Identification of the extent to which the elements of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received are included in the second biennial update report of Argentina

Decision	*Provision of the reporting requirements*	*Yes/partly/no*	*Comments on the extent of the information provided*
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 14	Non-Annex I Parties should provide updated information on:		
	(a) Constraints and gaps;	Yes	
	(b) Related financial, technical and capacity-building needs.	Yes	The financial needs were not monetized.
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 15	Non-Annex I Parties should provide:		
	(a) Information on financial resources received, technology transfer and capacity-building received;	Yes	
	(b) Information on technical support received from the GEF, Parties included in Annex II to the Convention and other developed country Parties, the Green Climate Fund and multilateral institutions for activities relating to climate change, including for the preparation of the current BUR.	Yes	
Decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraph 16	With regard to the development and transfer of technology, non-Annex I Parties should provide information on:		
	(a) Technology needs, which are nationally determined;	Yes	
	(b) Technology support received.	Yes	

Note: The parts of the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on BURs on the reporting of information on finance, technology and capacity-building needs and support received in BURs are contained in decision 2/CP.17, annex III, paragraphs 14–16.

Annex II

Documents and information used during the technical analysis

Reference documents

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"Modalities and guidelines for international consultation and analysis". Annex IV to decision 2/CP.17. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf.

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"Guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention". Annex to decision 17/CP.8. Available at http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/cop8/07a02.pdf#page=2.

First BUR of Argentina. Available at http://unfccc.int/8722.php.

Third national communication of Argentina. Available at http://unfccc.int/10124.php.

Summary report on the technical analysis of the first BUR of Argentina. Available at http://unfccc.int/10054.php.